

New Advertisements.

Town Lot for Sale. D. Gollamer.
Single Harness for Sale. A. Borngasser.
Dentistry. B. Moore.
Furniture. Wm. Morris.
To School Teachers. J. W. Marsden.
School Teacher Wanted for Section No. 6.
Auction. J. Davidson.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 28th, 1856.

General Summary.

A Member of the "Oak Leaf Club," is too late for this issue. We are obliged for your contributions; and should have great pleasure in being introduced to one of your reading assemblies.

Montreal papers announce that the exchange of office between Mr. Justice Bagley and Mr. Justice Chabot, has been at length effected, and that the former gentleman makes his permanent residence in Montreal.

The Leader says a man who was severely burned in Markham, some time since, was brought to the General Hospital in this city, where he died Wednesday. As yet we have been unable to ascertain the name of the deceased.

Dennis Sullivan, convicted at the late Hamilton Assizes of the murder of his wife, is to undergo the extreme penalty of the law to-morrow, (Saturday). The Hamilton papers state that due preparations have been made for his execution. It is said Sullivan preserves the same sullen indifference he manifested at the trial.

The Hamilton Spectator announces that a dissolution of Parliament cannot be far off, and as that journal is the mouthpiece of Sir Allan McNab, perhaps it may be correct. The Colonist thinks this is in consequence of the Government opposing the views of His Excellency Governor Head on the Grand Trunk election of Directors.

Having determined to again increase the size of the Era at the commencement of next volume, we must request those of our friends and patrons in arrears for advertising, printing, and subscriptions, to call and settle the amount of their accounts as soon as possible. We shall have some new material to purchase, and this we cannot do without those indebted to us for the means. We waited patiently for farmers to complete their harvest operations, but they still kept back; we then waited for them to finish their seedling, &c., and now there appears no more of an inclination to do the honorable than was manifested six months ago. It is therefore from necessity that we are compelled to give this gentle hint. Hundreds of dollars, now due, scattered over the country, we should have had one and two years ago. Come friends, remember the printer!

We are pleased to notice that Mr. John Lore, who we stated a short time since had in contemplation the publishing of a Canada Directory, has received sufficient encouragement to induce him to go on with the work. Every business man should subscribe for it at once, in order that his name may be placed in the alphabetical list. We extract the following from the Prospectus:—"The Directory will contain the names of all the business men and of the principal inhabitants throughout the Province, alphabetically arranged; it will also contain a full Directory for the principal Cities and Towns of the Province, (Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, &c.).—A complete Post Office Directory.—The Judges and Officers of the Courts, with their Terms and Sittings.—The Clergy in each locality.—Officers of Militia, Public Institutions and Officers of Incorporated Societies.—A List of the present Electoral Divisions of the Province, Members to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.—Table of Distances.—Railway Lines and Steamboat Lines.—A detailed State ment of the Provincial Debt, Provincial Revenue, and the Revenue from Customs,—with a variety of Statistical and Commercial Tables, exhibiting the Population, Trade, Revenue, Expenditure, Imports, Exports, Public Works, &c., &c., of Canada,—and other useful information."

Relative Strength of Political Parties.

We have more than once pointed out, in this journal, the actual strength of the Conservative party, if it was thoroughly united and well led; and the real weakness of the Clear Grit faction; if it was properly understood and appreciated. The result of the Legislative Council Elections, so far, has more than borne out our assertions. We shall not indulge in the too common vanity of saying that we brought about this, or that we foreboded that. All we lay claim to, is, that our memories extended over former contests, and that the greatly increased talent of the Reform party—after the attraction of such men as Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price—tended to strengthen the Conservative ranks. Mr. Baldwin, in fact, was pushed to no gain, because of his attachment to old institutions, and his undivided dislike of liberal pretensions. The verdict which bore him out of North York, was, therefore, his passport to Conservatism. He was condemned to be a Constitutionalist by those whom he had previously condemned to be the mere advocates of shams, or the masters of political impossibilities. The natural effect was, to strengthen any party which had strong constitutional leanings; and that was the Conservative. Because, however, Mr. Baldwin might think proper to act for himself, his immediate friends—and they numbered among them men of the highest talent in the Province—could not but look with disgust and abhorrence upon a party, who had condemned the man that led them in the day of their misfortunes and their trials, and whose intellect and respectability enabled them to grasp and to retain power when they could not otherwise have done so. To bow such a man off the seat, in favor of a person whose chief merit was made up of shams, and whose political stock and trade was made up of shams, was to insult education, to war against the cause of what might be known as the Clear Grit party, and to be in bad taste. As a natural consequence, the really splendid array of talent which was exhibited in the Reform Association, and which produced the ablest of our political literature, is scattered to the four winds, or is quietly employed in professional pursuits, or in the plea-ent and more profitable business of farming and commerce. For the eloquence of Blake, the Clear Grit have given us the abilities and comprehensive knowledge of Ames Wright. For the constitu-

tional lore, and the high attainments of Mr. Baldwin, ultra-Radicalism has given us the nasal elocution, and Township stalemanship of Mr. Joseph Hartman. For the broad range of general, and tolerant views of the late Mr. Justice Sullivan, we have, we suppose, the periods of Mr. Michael Foley, after he is sufficiently lulled by mutual reassurances, and *seur krait* up at Waterloo; for dignities to him are so numerous, that we question if he might not be exhibited as a singularly well fed member of the Canadian Parliament. Whilst the elegant periods of Dr. Connor, have, in the *Clear Grit* ago in knock under to the attractive powers of Mr. John Macnab. And we suppose we may add, that the gentle and gentlemanly address of Mr. Price is doomed, by fast Radicalism, to give place to Mr. Gould's contributions to the collective wisdom of Canada."

The above precious specimen is from a late number of the *Colonist*, and as it partakes of the same character as that quoted from his *frat*er of Port Hope, in our last issue, an attempt to appropriate to the "Tory Party" the credit really due the Reform Party, it is worthy of some notice. It would be well, also, if some of the so-called *Conservative* journals would enlighten their readers on the distinguishing traits of Conservatism, upon which they claim to have established, and expect to sustain, their popularity. The "actual strength of the Conservative Party," as manifested in the recent contest, consisted in appropriating the principles and platform of Reformers, without giving credit therefor. In no instance in Upper Canada, (Rideau excepted, where the President of the Executive Council it is said obtained his seat by purchase,) did any candidate succeed in the recent elections, but by adopting in full the political creed of the regular Opposition. *Toryism*—or if the name will please better, *Conservatism* nowhere declared itself, as such, except in *Saugen* in the person of Mr. John Duggan; and he withdrew from the contest to avoid a defeat on the issue himself had chosen. Yet we are told the Conservative Party is strong, and the "Clear Grit faction," as the Reform party is politely styled, is weak. The evidence of the strength of the former, and the weakness of the latter, consists in the fact that where the former went to the polls at all, it was avowedly on the principles of the latter, and five out of six Legislative Councillors elected to represent Upper Canadian constituencies, were returned alone because of their advocacy of the principles which distinguish Reformers, or "Clear Grits," as the *Colonist* contemptuously styles them, from *Tories*, *Corruptionists*, and the numerous tribe of politicians, not acknowledging allegiance to any party, but ever ready, for a consideration, to swell the numbers of the winners. But the "increased wealth of the people," and the "reduced talent of the Reform Party," after the ostracism of Messrs. Baldwin and Price, strengthened the Conservative ranks!" Then it was not because Reformers were wrong in their principles or Conservatives right; but because the people got rich and Reformers became feeble in talent! Really, this is logical indeed!

But what is the evidence of want of talent among Reformers, or of increased strength in Conservative ranks, as manifested in the events which attended and followed "the ostracism" of the *Colonist's* newly found objects of admiration? The Elections of 1851 left no room for complaint of a want of talent among Reformers; or, if so, why then the result of 1851-2 and where were the evidences of gaining strength among Conservatives in 1851-2? Of 65 representatives sent from Upper Canada at the last Election, only ten laid any claim to Conservatism, and about one half of these were elected because they stood on the Reform Platform. But the "verdict which pronounced the rejection, by Reformers, of one who had frequently been chosen to represent them, became his passport to Conservatism." It was because he was more than suspected, he acknowledged his leanings to that Party, that verdict was given. His talents and his industry, his former friends never denied; but when he declared their principles were not his, they preferred their own, and chose another to represent them. And if a second verdict from his constituents,—nay, the voice of nine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada be worth anything, his "political stock and trade" consists not of "shams," but of unyielding realities, popular with the people, productive of good to the country, and of confusion to politicians of the *Colonist* school.

The *subduty* of the *Colonist* in arrogating the right to lecture the people of Canada upon their want of taste, in refusing to be guided by his standard in their judgment of who is sufficiently "eloquent, educated, generous, tolerant, elegant, gentle, and gentlemanly," to become their Representatives, is only equalled by the vulgarity he displays in ridiculing their honest expressions of sympathy with their representatives who have never yet deceived them.

It is quite apparent the rejected of East York, in 1851, does not fully appreciate the people's estimate of his worth; and exhibits evidence of further designs upon the gullibility of Her Majesty's lieges in the Townships of Markham, Scarborough and York. He will probably again hire a room in the third story of some untenanted dwelling in the neighborhood of Yorkville just before next election, that he may have the name of being a "resident candidate;" and then he will doubtless manifest to the "unwashed herd," (to borrow one of his own elegant phrases,) the richness of his eloquence—the profundity of his constitutional lore—the variety and extent of his attainments—the generous and tolerant character of his views—the eloquence of his diction, and the gentlemanly manner of the man, whose consummate vanity, we doubt not, the electors will very properly rebuke by a second rejection.

The meeting then broke up.

Brownsville Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice given a large and respectable meeting was held in the village of Brownsville, Township of King, on Saturday last, the 22nd inst., to take into consideration the propriety of the inhabitants in that section of country taking Stock to a proposed Gravel Road from Newmarket to a location known as the Two Oak Trees.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Levi Rogers to the chair,—who stated he was very little acquainted with the present position of affairs, or what were the prospects of those who had taken an interest in the work; but of this he was confident—they all desired good roads, and by constructing the contemplated work, it would be of great advantage to all that section of country, as well as a paying speerch to the Stockholders. The meeting was more organized, and he should be glad to hear the opinions of those present.

Mr. Boulton, said, in order to invite discussion, he would say that the inhabitants of Newmarket had it in contemplation to construct roads East and West from that place, along the Town Line, providing the people contiguous rendered assistance in proportion to the benefits derived. The Live West had been selected first, because it appeared to them the most important to the country. Newmarket had already subscribed a very large amount of Stock, through the agency of an active committee; and it was now desirable to know what the people in this section of country were willing to do the matter. There was no doubt but the farmers of this section would be very largely benefited by the construction of the road, and for his part he would like to know how they felt in reference to the same.

Mr. D. Sutherland said the Line had already been surveyed and estimated, and was considered quite feasible. That the tender was high, no one denied; but by making it a stipulation that the Contractor should take ten per cent of Stock, it would materially alter the amount to be raised by Stockholders before commencing the work. Another thing to be taken into consideration, and which would greatly lessen the cost, was the finding of an excellent gravel bed near Yonge Street. Mr. Sutherland then went on to show the advantages of this line above others in contemplation, and also above their present position. For several months in the year, at the present time, they were completely shut up, for want of good roads; but by rendering a little assistance to this enterprise, they would be enabled to reach the Railroad—and a good market—the year round. It was true another road was in contemplation along the 9th line, and he would offer no objections to it; but in his opinion they would be equally benefited, if not more so, by building the Town Line instead. A Steam Mill was now in course of erection at Newmarket, and there were constantly several Wheat buyers at the Depot, ready to pay within a trifle of Toronto price. These buyers had an advantage over the people of Kleinburg, and other places along the River, by being enabled to buy to-day and ship to-morrow. This alone enabled them to pay more, on an average, than at the various markets along the 9th line, while the distance was something less. When he resided in Brownsville, and carrying on his milling operation, he had been times compelled to ship by way of Bond Head and Bradford. All could therefore see the difficulty under which a business man was compelled to labor.

Mr. Boulton said from what he had learned since his arrival in the place, he was satisfied the merchants of Brownsville would oppose the enterprise,—the farmers, therefore, could see where their interest was at stake. The Merchants were afraid their business would be injured, if the farmers were ensured a better market.

Mr. Moore said he had not intended to have made any solitary remark,—neither would he now had not a direct reference been made to the Merchants of Brownsville. He had not felt any suspicions that the trade of the locality would be injured by building the road, until his friends from Newmarket had raised the issue. For his own part, he was satisfied that the people of this section of country would be much more benefited by building a road along the 9th line to Newmarket, than to King Station, than to Newmarket. And for this reason: by going the 9th, we intercept the Railroad at a point some 12 miles below Newmarket, on going two or three miles further, while the farmer would have the advantage of several miles as a market for his wheat. Again, the Merchants of Brownsville would save the freight upon goods from King to Newmarket; and hence the farmer would be the gainer of this much. That the road to Newmarket would be of great convenience, he did not deny; but to say that it would be a great leading road, was more than he could vouch for.

Mr. Boulton said that nearly every argument used by Mr. Moore only served to convince the farmers of the utility of the road to Newmarket,—as the Merchants were afraid they would lose their trade.

Mr. Nixon said there was another inducement to go to Newmarket, even to the Merchants. That place was now about to be declared a part of entry; and instead of their having to go to Toronto, remaining an expense perhaps two or three days, they could drive down in the morning and return in the evening—bringing what portion they most required on their return. This would be of great advantage.

Newmarket Mechanics' Institute.

A public meeting was held in the Court House Newmarket on Tuesday evening last, the 25th inst., to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of forming an Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Rev. Thos. Baker, Congregational Minister, was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. Jackson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman made a short but very appropriate speech,—pointing out the advantages to be derived, in a clear and forcible manner, and concluded by inviting discussion as to what should be the character and nature of the Institution.

The subject was then freely discussed by several parties present, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by S. A. Marling, Esq., M. A., seconded by Mr. Robert Cook, and—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in Newmarket, is highly desirable, and likely to prove a great benefit to the Village and community.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Nixon seconded by R. H. Smith, Esq., and—

Resolved—That we do now form ourselves into a Mechanics' Institute, to be known as the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, the object of which shall be the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and that all persons subscribing five shillings per annum shall be members of the same.

On motion of R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. R. Cook, Mr. Thos. Nixon was appointed Treasurer for the time being.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. E. Jackson, and—

Resolved—That the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, with Messrs. Trent, Marling, Cook and Hurty, be a Committee to draw up a Constitution, By-Laws, &c., for the Government of the Institution, and to report the same to a meeting of the members to be held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Thursday evening, the 4th of December next, when officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

Moved by Mr. B. F. Hurty, seconded by Mr. Wm. Trent, and—

Resolved—That Messrs. Smith, Marling, Sutherland, Wallis, Lewis and Hurry be a committee to canvass for subscriptions, members and donations, and report next meeting.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., and seconded by Mr. D. Sutherland, and—

Resolved—That the committee appointed to draft Constitution, By-Laws, &c., be authorized to secure the opening Lecturer, appoint the time and place such Lecturer will be delivered and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, the meeting adjourned.

The result of this meeting was beyond our most sanguine expectations. £22 5s were subscribed on the spot towards the funds of the Institution, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. Altogether, the meeting was a good one—the attendance being large, respectable and orderly. We hope to be able to announce, next week, the opening Lecture.

The Way the Money Goes!

One of the most ridiculous resolutions of last Session was that proposed by Messrs. McDonald, Spence, & Co., to vote £275 of the revenue of the country to pay his Excellency's pew rent at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto. McKenzie moved to censure the Administration for their conduct in this respect. The following is the vote:

Yeas, 23: Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Christie, Cook, Charles Dore, Darche, Delong, Jean B. E. Dorion, Foley, Frazer, Gould, Hartman, John, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Munro, Phipps, Patrick, Seatherd, Wright.

Nays 59: of whom the Upper Canada rotters were, Cayley, Chisholm, Clarke, Crawford, Fellows, Felton, Gamble, Macdonald, MacNab, McCann, MERRITT, Angus Morrison, Powell, James Ross, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Wilson, Yeilding.

Foreign and Colonial.

A change has been made in the Government Directory of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Government Directors for the current year are the Hon. Messrs. Tache, Cayley, Lomont and Spence.

WATER.—The navigation of the back waters, has been stopped by the ice. A party of gentlemen who left town on Thursday last for Bobaygon, had to return, and another party who succeeded in reaching the point were compelled to come home by the road.—*Waterbury Review.*

GLOBE TO LEE.—The Perth goal is now, and has been for some time, without a single occupant. When it is considered that Perth is the county town for the large counties of Lanark and Renfrew, this fact speaks well for the morality of the people there. Long may it be so!—*Kingston Daily News.*

SWIFT RETRACTION.—When they do not a second in England, whose crime can be legally punished, they make short work of him. About the same time that Huntington, the great finger, was arrested here, a man named Robson, who had defrauded the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, of 10,000, was arrested in England. The "City of Washington" brings the intelligence that Robson has been indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Huntington, on the contrary, has not been indicted.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.—The Liverpool States that on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, the Rev. W. Spurgeon, the impulsive Baptist preacher, resumed the occupancy of his own pulpit, in Park Street Chapel, South-west, and preached to a congregation that filled every part of the building. Mr. Spurgeon appeared to be quite recovered from his recent indisposition. In the course of his sermon he made an allusion to the terrible catastrophe of the Royal Surrey Gardens, on that day's night, and prayed that God would forgive the instigators of that horrible scene.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.—A Montreal paper says:—We are authorized to state, upon the most authentic authority, that the rumor of the intention of Her Majesty the Queen to visit Canada, has no foundation whatever. That such a proposition has not been seriously discussed in the royal circle, and that it has no broader basis to rest upon, than a casual declaration by Her Majesty of the pleasure it would afford her to visit her dear Colonies, and particularly the American Continent, is such a journey were not surrounded by insurmountable obstacles. The chief of these, we presume, are the distance, the danger of the passage, and the time involved in such an excursion.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A serious collision occurred at Bonny on the 21st of September among the natives, many of whom on both sides were killed and wounded. The affair was terminated by the interposition of the traders. Since the removal of King Papi the chiefs have frequent disputes, which are likely to continue unless the King is restored.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 15, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, with a week's later news than the *Niagara*.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, sailed on the 10th for this port.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

Since Friday last, the grain trade has been dull. At Tuesday's market, sales of wheat were only to the most limited extent; red and white, at 4s 6d and 4s 5d; and a decline of 9d per bushel.

Flour scarcely required for, and no sales to report.

Indian corn was in some speculative enquiry, and realized an advance of 6d to 9d per quarter on mixed and yellow.

At to-day's market, business was inactive. For wheat, prices were very irregular, and showed considerable anxiety to realize. Prime red wheat, from scarcity, not more than 2d per bushel lower. White could be had at a decline of 4d per bushel on the week. Prime white, 24s 4d per bushel. Flour was nearly unobtainable, and quotations, which are nominal, must be reduced 6d per barrel. Indian corn quiet; limited business, at Tuesday's prices. No quote wheat—red, 4s 6d to 4s 5d; white, 4s 3d to 4s 1d; per 70 lb. Flour—extra Ohio, 35s to 36s 6d; Western Canada, 30s to 33s. Indian corn mixed, 33s 9d; yellow, 31s; white, 31s to 33s.

Pork—large arrivals of American, transhipped from London, depressed the market; 65s to 67s 6d per cwt for fair quality.

Lard—There is little on the spot; 50 tons, to arrive in December, have been sold at 62s 6d per cwt.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England has again raised the rate of discount 1 per cent. for short bills, making 7 per cent. for both sixty and ninety days' paper. Money is very active demand, and difficult to obtain. Consols closed at 82 1/2.

The result of the Presidential election, expected by the *Arabia*, was anxiously looked for.

The position of the Bank of France is not improving. The bullion is about £282,000 less than its amount on the 9th of October. There is also reason to believe that it fell off last week to a further amount of £120,000.

The agricultural market had all given way in prices, without any immediate symptom of recovery.

Scotland and the east of England had received liberal imports from the north of Russia, but that source would soon be cut off by ice in the Baltic.

The Bank of France has been compelled to increase its discount, but on the other hand it has consequently followed the policy of calling in its loans of securities.

Gigantic frauds had been committed in the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Leopold Redpath being the guilty party. His defalcations amount to £150,000. He has failed. He was the principal registry of stock. When Mr. Redpath had to issue a £100 stock it appears he added a copy to the amount, thus making it £1,000 in the company's books. This operation was not confined to £100's, it extended to stock of £200, \$300 and \$500.

Parliament is prolonged till the 16th of December.

The London ministerial journals publish in conspicuous type the announcement that the alliance between France and England is as close and cordial as ever; that it is unbroken, and that it was at no time interrupted, or even impaired. The opposition papers declare that the alliance is virtually, if not formally, at an end, and that England stands at the present moment almost alone in Europe.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The English funds have recovered from the depression caused by an advance in the rate of discount. 7 per cent was paid for loans on consols. There was an active business at the bank and in the discount market, at the advanced rates.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Persian troops were introduced "into Herat" by their exulting, but were soon after driven out with heavy loss.

Mr. Little, cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, committed suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat. The cause of this act is supposed to have been the discovery of extensive defalcations in his accounts, which were previously undiscovered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1856.

WHEAT. The supply is again fallen short about 500 bushels only, being cleared in market. Quotations are 1d per bushel lower—62 1/2d being the outside figure to-day.

Flour is still quotable at \$5 75 for Superfine; \$5 for Fancy, and \$5 25 to \$5 50 per barrel for Extra.

Barley may be quoted at 4s 6d to 5s per bbl. Rye 1s 4d per bushel.

Oats continue in demand, with a very scanty supply, and sold as high as 3s 3d per bushel.

Butter continues also scarce and dear—the prevailing price to-day being 1s 4d per lb.

Eggs are sold at 13 1/2d to 14 1/2d per dozen.

Potatoes are in good supply at 4s 6d.

Apples, in moderate supply, offered at 3s to 3s 50 per barrel.

Turkeys may now be quoted at 2s 6d each; Ducks at 2s 6d per pair; Geese at 2s 6d each, and Chickens at 1s 4d to 2s per pair.

Pork 65c to 67c per 100 lbs.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Nov. 28, 1856.

Our markets are dull and drooping—very little produce of any description coming in.

Wheat is quoted to-day 6s for best samples. Flour, 8s to 8 1/2d for best quality, per bbl. Oats—scarce, at 2s 6d per bushel. Peas, a few barrels sold during the week at 3s 4d per bushel.

Timothy, scarce, at 3s 1 1/2d to 3s 9d. Turkeys 1s 4s 3d according to quality. Butter, 100 lbs, 83s to 84s. Lard, 1s for tubs; 1s 3d for cwt, per lb. Cordwood, \$3 for green; \$2 1/2 for dry per cord.

Births.

In Newmarket, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Donald Sutherland, of a son.

In Newmarket, on the 25th instant, the wife of Mr. Davis, of a daughter.

In Newmarket, on the 25th instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Condon, of a son.

Special Notice.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaus of Health, hospitals and Dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agency for the sales of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparation, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors and all kinds of external diseases and injuries is little short of supernatural.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous changes produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, for the curative properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself and restores it to its first condition. In all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society; incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of Mr. Philip & Co. Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

M. W. BOGART,
Agent, Newmarket.

Auction Sale Continued.

THE Sale at Mr. J. Davidson's Store will be continued this and to-morrow evening. During the sale, a lot of

BOOKS AND NOVELS

Will be offered,—to which, attention is directed.

ASHTON & MACHELL,
Newmarket, Nov. 28th, 1856. Auctioneers.

New Advertisements.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for Sale that valuable Town Lot situated on Main Street, comprising part of Lot No. 97, in the 1st Con. of East York, well fenced, and there is also a better falling crop of water on it. For particulars apply to Mr. W. Wallis, Newmarket.

DANIEL GOLLAMER,
Newmarket, Nov. 26, 1856.

Single Harness for Sale.

A FIRST-Rate set of Single Harness and harness for sale, cheap for cash. Apply to Mr. Joseph Hewitt, at the North American Hotel, or to the proprietor.

A. BORNGASSER,
Newmarket, Nov. 26, 1856.

H. MOORE,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET.

WHERE he is prepared to perform all operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. Artificial Teeth inserted—from a full set of natural ones. Cavities in Teeth filled with pure Gold, and warranted. Teeth extracted in the best possible manner for the patient. Terms moderate.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Newmarket, Nov. 30, 1856.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Old Ulcers, Scrophulous Eruptions, Great Impurity of Blood, Pimples, Scall Rheum, Fissula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c.; Canker, sore Mouth, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Ulcerated Throat, Syphilis, Scrofula, Weakness and the Infirmities of Youth and Maturity.

By Dr. Amos & Son,
Corner of Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER.

ON Nervous Debility, and the various forms of Promiscuous Decay, both mental and physical, arising from youthful excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; remarks on the use of the Microscope, and the questionable treatment advocated by certain writers; followed by practical observations on Marriages, plain directions for the prevention and removal of certain disqualifications, rules for self-treatment, &c.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as *Sonnet's Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, &c.*, &c., incapacitating its victims for business, or matrimony, rendering him misanthropical and suicidal in his propensities, is instantly arrested, and permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days by the use of this Instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

DR. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of this Instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will otherwise that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES & QUICK CURES.

DR. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night in every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London. The most inveterate cases of Venereal Diseases, existing in eight or nine days, and cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at a moderate expense. The one effected without confinement or hindrance from business; also, rashes, and pains in the bones and limbs effectually eradicated.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Letters for advice must contain a fee of \$1. 00. Patients wishing for Medicines will be charged according to the nature of their Complaint.

Address
DR. AMOS & SON,
Office, corner Main & Quay sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOUND,

ON the 12th inst., between Bogart Town and Siders Corners, a very good

Logging Chain.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges of advertising and take it away. Apply to the undersigned at Mr. John Askey's.

WM. MORAN,
Whitchurch, Nov. 26, 1856.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED, a male Teacher having a first class Certificate, for the District School, Newmarket, by the first of January, 1857. Apply, if by letter post paid, to

J. W. MARSDEN,
Seeley to B. S. T.

Newmarket, Nov. 27, 1856. 16-43

Daily Give to copy for two weeks, and send account to this office.

SCHOOL TEACHER

WANTED, for School Section No. 6, in the 3rd Concession of Whitchurch, holding a Second Class Certificate. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

JARED LLOYD,
ISAAC BOYS,
JONATHAN PETCH,
Whitchurch, Nov. 26, 1856. 16-43

Wanted Immediately.

A House Servant in a respectable family. Wages A Liberal. For particulars, apply at this office.

Newmarket, Nov. 23, 1856. 16-41

MONEY - MONEY -

FOR A Term of years, a **DWELLING HOUSE** in **BLACKSMITH'S SHOP**, together with half an acre of Land. The locality is a good one for business, being situated on the 9th Con. of King, and Lloyd's Road leading to Yonge Street. For terms and particulars, apply to the proprietor.

JOHN BROWN,
King, Nov. 27, 1856. 16-42

to be Leased, in sum to suit £250. 6s. 10d. on good freshhold security for a term of five years. Apply in person or by letter post paid to either of the undersigned.

HENRY D. STILES, Reeve,
REUBEN POWELL, D. Reeve,
JOHN T. STOKES, Treasurer,
East Gwillimbury, Nov. 18, 1856. 16-42

